

CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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Gannett Newspapers



JOHN THE BAPTIST in the newspaper world, calling a degraded, scandal mongering, liquor serving press to repentance and presaging a new day when our great metropolitan newspapers will be forced to clean up, respect ethical standards and conduct their papers in the interests of public morals and the public welfare, is Frank E. Gannett, editor of the Gannett group of seventeen daily newspapers, all published in the state of New York but two.

Mr. Gannett is described as a quiet, modest but determined man who has shown remarkable business ability, political acumen and moral insight in the conduct of his newspapers. He has demonstrated that a clean daily can be made a success financially. As fast as he makes money, he buys more newspapers. Some of the worst dailies in the state from the standpoint of decency he bought, then fumigated and dry cleaned, and now they are blessing the people of the cities in which they are published where before they were spreading moral miasma.

His papers stand for everything that is decent, for the things that make for the public welfare. It goes without saying they are for prohibition.

His conception of the newspaper business is set forth in the statement, "A newspaper is a great public trust," announcing editorially the acquisition of a new paper by the Gannett Company, Inc.

ALBANY, N.Y. The Knickerbocker Press; The Albany Evening News. BEACON, N.Y. The News. BROOKLYN, N.Y. The Brooklyn Daily Eagle. ELMIRA, N.Y. The Advertiser; The Star-Gazette; The Telegram. ITHACA, N.Y. The Journal-News. MALONE, N.Y. The Evening Telegram. NEW-BURGH, N.Y. The Newburgh News. OGDENSBURG, N.Y. The Republican-Journal. OLEAN, N.Y. The Herald. ROCHESTER, N.Y. The Democrat and Chronicle; The Times-Union. UTICA, N.Y. The Observer-Dispatch. HARTFORD, CONN. The Times. PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY. The Courier-News.

Also, at the head of the editorial column in another of his papers in a box with the heading, "This is our sacred duty." The box says, "The Journal - News takes the attitude that it is a public institution not the personal

property of its publishers. It is its sacred duty to give its readers the facts, the fullest measure possible of light on all questions. It does not wish or attempt to force its views on its readers but encourages each one to form his own conclusions. There is no menace greater to our Republic than the tainted newspaper, whether it is tainted by money, by special interest, or by unfair presentation of news for ulterior motives."

Conditions in the newspaper world are ripe for such a movement as Mr. Gannett has started.

More power to you, Mr. Gannett! You should have the hearty support of all Christian and decent citizens where your papers are published and the commendation and prayers of Christian people throughout the country. If you will come to Pittsburgh, Mr. Gannett, and establish a daily here, we will welcome you with open arms and give you every possible support. We are confident also, we can promise the support of hundreds of thousands of our best citizens whose sense of fair play is constantly outraged by the pro-liquor propaganda of all our Pittsburgh dailies.

IN SOCIAL ROOM
MONTGOMERY HALL

Bunkum From U. S. Senator

SENATOR GILLET of Massachusetts is the latest peddler of this commodity to get into the Appendix of the Congressional Record with a speech that was not delivered, advocating the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. It will perhaps be best to let Senator Gillett tell his own story. Here it is, taken verbatim from the Congressional Record.

"However Americans may differ about nation-wide prohibition in itself, I know of no recognized authority on American Government who does not today agree that the eighteenth amendment is fundamentally out of place in the Constitution and that it was a grave mistake to place it there. The Constitution is a charter of government and was not intended to be a code of laws. Its only purpose was to establish the government's frame work. It defines the agencies and powers of the National Government, protects the states from Federal encroachment upon their original authority, safeguards its citizens in the exercise of their inalienable rights. The Constitution was not designed to be and ought never to have been made the vehicle of any statutory enactment. A law no matter how important... would not properly belong in the Constitution.

"It would have been appropriate (whether necessary or wise is of course another question) to adopt a constitutional amendment transferring from the states to the Federal Government authority to deal with these beverages or with any other subjects which theretofore had been reserved for state control. But the interpolation in the Constitution of a specific method or system of dealing with them was wrong. It would have been wrong to put the Federal Reserve System, or the Farm Relief system or a method of regulating interstate commerce or the flexible tariff into the Constitution. It was wrong to put the prohibition system there. Such an inappropriate treatment of our great charter had never occurred before the eighteenth amendment, and its adoption marked a radical departure from all of the traditions and precedents established during an experience of 130 years.

"Irrespective of whether prohibition is good or bad as legislation, its insertion in our Constitution has done incalculable harm to the

standing and authority of that immortal document. It has brought about a lowering of regard for that master work of master minds, which from our earliest times has inspired a measure of respect akin to reverence. Because of it, the authority of the Constitution has been weakened and impaired. Its provisions for the first time (*italics ours*) are treated with a large scale levity or indifference and flouted by not a few.

"This is not all. The integrity of the Constitution is still further jeopardized by the fatal precedent which that amendment established. Advocates of nostrums for many other evils now seek to have their chosen remedies incorporated in the same document, pointing to the eighteenth amendment as showing the way. Should they succeed as the advocates of that amendment succeeded, the undermining of the basic bulwark of our government will be complete. Its unique and essential character will be wholly lost. The commanding weight of its authority will be altogether destroyed.

"The injury actual or potential done to the Constitution itself in my judgment, is a very serious objection to the retention of the eighteenth amendment."

As a piece of legal dogmatism and assertion of supposed facts which do not exist this is a striking illustration. The only reason for this lengthy quotation is that it is the clearest and most comprehensive statement of this fallacy that has so far appeared, and it is well for the American people to know just what these pundits of booze are trying to put over onto them.

Constitutional Consistency

His first assertion is that the Eighteenth Amendment is fundamentally out of place in the Constitution because it is mere legislation: In the broadest sense of that term, it certainly is legislation as we speak of the whole Constitution as fundamental law. But it is more than "mere police legislation," as so often asserted. The Eighteenth Amendment deals with the fundamental rights of citizens. Senator Gillett assigns as one of the rights to a place in the Constitution that it "safeguards the citizens in their exercise of their inalienable rights." It is part of this safeguarding that a clause or article in the Constitu-

tion prevents individual exploiters from trespassing upon those rights. While the Eighteenth Amendment does deal with the police power of the nation, it deals with two inalienable rights: the right to engage in business, and the right to be protected against exploitation and a nuisance. It embodies a limitation of the right to engage in business which was established by the Supreme Court fifty years ago, in the case, *Christensen vs. Crowley*. The Court there asserted that no citizen of any state or of the United States, has any sort of right to engage in the beverage alcohol business. It erects a permanent protecting barrier against this business carried on as a special privilege and against the inevitable nuisance of it. To the layman an article establishing such limitation upon the natural right to engage in trade has as much place in the Constitution as an article fixing a \$20 limit for jury cases.

The Eighteenth Amendment was designed to forever put an end to the confusion arising out of a clash between real or assumed rights. This becomes evident to one reading the above mentioned opinion. There has been an utter confusion in legislation and governmental policy arising out of the assumption that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages was the exercise of a natural and citizenship right. The exact contrary is the fact. This amendment embodies and finally establishes the principle then enunciated by the court, so that legislatures and executives must conform to it. Nor does there seem to be any inconsistency in an act of the people in transferring police power from the states or from themselves to the Federal government by a constitutional enactment. It had been so treated by the states for 50 years with no charge of marring the constitutions and the people certainly have the power to deal with it in the same way in the Federal Constitution. It is evident that the chief ground of complaint against this amendment is its effectiveness in preventing nullification by the state governments. It outlaws the liquor traffic completely.

This amendment deals with a method of government in a sphere which heretofore had been regulated by taxation methods. It simply substituted prohibition for

taxation. Where else than in a constitutional amendment could such a transfer of police power be as well made? Where else could such a reversal of method be made final, such limitations placed upon individual rights or such protection against infringement of individual rights be made more effective as in a constitutional enactment? It is childish pedantry to try to bring obliquely upon this amendment by asserting that it is "mere police legislation." It deals with and establishes very important constitutional principles.

Imposing a Method

The second cause of complaint here is that this amendment imposes a method, namely prohibition, upon Congress instead of conferring blanket and optional powers to legislate upon the subject.

That of course was precisely the intention of the people in adopting the Eighteenth Amendment. They wanted to put it beyond the temptation of politicians to make it a perpetual football of party contentions. They wanted nation-wide prohibition and not national regulation of the liquor business. Very wisely they put it that way. But there is nothing new in writing methods of governmental procedure into the Constitution. In Art. III, Sec. 2, we read, "The trial of all crimes, except in the cases of impeachment, shall be by jury." This is purely the prescription of a method of governmental procedure. It is a method which the Wets in Congress have recently stressed to the breaking point to thwart the wishes of the President concerning his suggestion that Federal Commissioners be empowered to handle petty cases without a jury.

Amendment VII prescribes a method which is imposed upon Congress as well as the courts. Amendment XIII imposes a method, prohibition, upon Congress and the state legislatures. Because the people in these amendments have departed from the forms found in the original document is no fault in either the people or the amendments. It was precisely the method of governmental procedure that the people wanted. It is a mere petty-foggers talking point to try to damn the Eighteenth Amendment by objecting to it as an imposed method.

Not an Anomaly

The third objection to this amendment is that there is nothing else like it in the Constitution.

"Such an inappropriate treatment of our great charter has never occurred before." In this the Senator is wrong.

In the original document at least four instances of subjects analogous to the liquor traffic are treated. In Art. I, Sec. 8, Congress is given power to grant letters of Marque and Reprisal, to establish uniform bankruptcy laws, and to define and punish piracy and counterfeiting. The item of concurrent power is of course outside of our interest here, but Sec. 2 of the Eighteenth Amendment is in effect precisely the same as these provisions except in that item. The only difference is in Sec. 1. In the original document it was assumed that privateering and bankruptcy proceedings were correct public policy, and that piracy and counterfeiting were not, but were crimes. But the Eighteenth Amendment simply declares that the traffic is forever prohibited. To a layman there seems to be no essential difference between this assumption of fact and the meeting of a new issue by a plain prohibition of what heretofore had been permitted. It would not have changed the force or bearing of the provisions in the original document if Governor Morris had written them in this, for instance, "Counterfeiting the coins, currency and securities of the United States is prohibited and Congress is empowered to pass laws for the punishment of this act." The convention would probably never have noticed the difference.

But the exact analogy is to be found in the XIII Amendment which flatly forbids "slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime." Both prohibit an infringement upon the rights of the people of the United States. Both are aimed at an assumed property right which did not exist. The difference lies only in the power to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment which is left partially with the States in the "concurrent powers" clause which in no wise changes the nature of the amendment.

Here is a new condition, brought about by the growth of scientific knowledge, a court development of our jurisprudence, and by the experience of the people in attempting to regulate this traffic. Because the people apply this same principle to establish a correct government policy in these new conditions, these worshippers at the shrine of Bacchus begin to wail and lament that the people have inserted novel,

untried and anomalous material into the great charter of government. Again this seems to the layman a mental astigmatism due to an alcoholic complex.

Is the Constitution Impaired?

The fourth objection to this amendment is that the Constitution has been seriously damaged by the adoption of this amendment because of what the New York News recently boasted of as "Aghandi revolt against the Federal authority." Here Senator Gillett's statement is amazing. "It's (the Constitution's) provisions for the first time (italics ours) are treated with large scale indifference or levity and flouted by not a few." Has the Senator forgotten the Nullification movement in his own state of Massachusetts that bears the name of Hancock? Or in Georgia, or Kentucky, or Virginia, or South Carolina? Has he forgotten the Whiskey Insurrection of Pennsylvania? Or the slave smuggling from 1808 until the Civil war, or the great Secession, the Jim Crow laws, or the Grandfather clauses or the Mormon revolt? The present is a mild protest compared with most of these. But if the Senator's reason is as faulty as his history the whole address may well be brushed aside as "resentful thinking" inspired by a political and alcoholic complex, which seems to obsess some politicians in wet districts today.

The real danger to which we are exposed is that the King of Vatican City, in issuing instructions to his subjects in the United States, may undermine the loyalty of 20,000,000 residents, and that the six wine growing nations of Europe which are banded together by treaty to destroy prohibition wherever it exists, aided and abetted by the Copperhead wets in the United States may so bedevil the politics of our country that they will break down our deliberately adopted policy. This cry of alarm is simply Ahab saying to Elijah, "Art thou he that troubleth Israel?" When the American people learn the real issue and who's who in this war they will brush aside this present whiskey insurrection with the stern assertion, "Obey, go to jail or get out."

Danger—Beware the Reformer

The fifth argument against the retention of the amendment is that the Eighteenth Amendment has endangered the Constitution by opening a way by which the advo-

(Continued on page 7, col. 3)

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gress of March 3, 1879.

Support Pinchot

A great political battle is on in Pennsylvania over the election of Governor. Hon. Gifford Pinchot is the nominee of the Republican party for this office. He is opposed by John M. Hemphill, candidate of the Democratic party and nominee of the Liberal party. The Democratic party organization of the state has sold out body and soul to the pro-liquor crowd and is joining with the newly formed Liberal party, the sole purpose of whose organization is to smash prohibition in Pennsylvania, by electing the dripping wet Hemphill, governor.

The corrupt, wet Republican organization of Philadelphia has bolted the Republican party and gone over to the support of the Democratic-Liberal candidate for Governor. All the Republican organizations of the sixty-six counties outside of Philadelphia almost to a man are standing loyally by Mr. Pinchot. The four-fold coalition of forces working to defeat Pinchot furnishes the strongest possible reasons for his election.

1st: There are those who oppose him because he is dry. The Wets are crying that Pinchot is dry and must be defeated as a step in the repeal of the State prohibitory law and of the Eighteenth Amendment.

2nd: The corrupt Philadelphia gang of politicians whom Elihu Root, Secretary of State under President Roosevelt, described as "a band of criminals masquerading as Republicans" are working to defeat Pinchot and to elect a candidate for Governor whom they can use in their plan to dominate and plunder the State as they already dominate and have plundered Philadelphia.

3rd: The public utility interests which are robbing the people of the State are out to defeat Pinchot, who is exposing their robbery and who

declares he will stop it if he is elected Governor, and to elect a candidate whom they can handle and who will continue the present Public Utilities Commission which has favored these utilities as against the interests of the people. They are using the Liberal party as a cat's paw to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. Nearly all the leaders of the Liberal party are directly connected with public service corporations.

4th: Wet Democratic leaders outside of the State are furnishing sinews of war for the campaign to elect Hemphill on the basis that the election of a Democratic Governor in this rock-ribbed Republican state would be a tremendous blow to the Hoover Administration and the Republican party and a great aid in their efforts to elect a Democratic President in 1932. In the Pennsylvania Primary campaign the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment furnished \$100,000 to support wet candidates. It is reported, on authority we believe to be reliable, that John J. Raskob, one of the prominent officers of this organization and also chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is furnishing large sums of money for the present campaign to beat Pinchot.

The defeat of Governor Pinchot would be a tremendous blow both to prohibition and the cause of good government. We do not believe it can be accomplished. We are certain it can not be, provided the decent, moral and Christian citizenship of Pennsylvania are made fully aware of the situation and their united and whole hearted support for Mr. Pinchot secured. To this end every good citizen of the State should bend his efforts.

Send Us A Check

We need funds, small and large sums, to carry forward the work of our National Reform Association at the present time, especially our work on behalf of prohibition. To whom can we appeal for this help with the confidence that we can appeal to the readers of The Christian Statesman for they above all others are our friends and appreciate the value of the work we are doing?

These are critical days for prohibition. All are familiar with the gigantic efforts of the enemy to destroy prohibition. Their great, fundamental present objective is to

turn the tide of public sentiment against prohibition. Hence the gigantic educational propaganda of the Wets. In this propaganda campaign, their chief reliance is upon the wet metropolitan press. To this propaganda we gave special attention in the last issue of The Christian Statesman.

We have taken special pains to present this whole matter in three leaflets of about 1,200 words each just off the press. We want to scatter them, broadcast by the hundreds of thousands throughout the country. The National Reform Association is also inaugurating a movement to do what we ask the readers of these leaflets to do in meeting this propaganda. This new "Crusade" can not be inaugurated without money. We believe it to be tremendously important. Therefore, we make our appeal for your help.

Do you realize the tremendous amount of money which is being poured into the treasury of anti-prohibition organizations today? One of these organizations alone, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, has just made its financial report showing an expenditure of \$583,790 in the last eight months and it has declared its purpose to raise \$1,000,000 within the year. It matters not that a total of \$413,945 out of the entire \$528,686 collected by the Association during the three months covered by the report came from 649 members and that eleven of this group including the Duponts, Raskob, Arthur Curtis James, Edward S. Harkness and Thomas W. Phillips, Jr. contributed \$226,700 and that a few great and notoriously wet sections of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts are furnishing the enemy the sinews of war. The enemy is getting huge sums to carry on its anti-prohibition work. This is why they are able to carry on such a tremendous propaganda against prohibition. Doubtless a large proportion of this money is going to the wet metropolitan papers. How can dry organizations be expected to meet this tremendous opposition without funds?

It must be met—and now. Shall the friends of prohibition provide dry organizations with the funds absolutely necessary to meet this opposition, or for lack of funds shall they go down in defeat in their struggle? We cannot believe they will fail us in this hour of great need. The National Reform Association asks for your help in in-

augurating this new Crusade against the wet press. Send your check to 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Stop Alien Representation

There is pending in Congress what is known as the Sparks-Capper "Stop Alien Representation" Amendment, its text being as follows: "Aliens shall be excluded from the count of the whole number of persons in each state in apportioning representatives among the several states according to their representative numbers."

The purpose of this Amendment is evident. At the present in the determination of Congressional Districts aliens as well as citizens are counted. A new apportionment of representatives is to take place next year according to the action of Congress. The purpose of this Amendment is to so change the Constitution that aliens will be excluded and the hope is that it can be enacted before the new apportionment takes effect.

The Christian Statesman believes that this movement should be supported in view of such reasons as follow.

There are now 7,500,000 unnaturalized foreigners represented in the United States Congress. These unnaturalized foreigners, in addition to having thirty Congressmen also have thirty votes in the Electoral College that elects the President of the United States, and sixty votes in each of the national party conventions that nominate the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. These aliens are chiefly segregated in a few of the largest cities where they refuse to become Americans and where their foreign ideas are largely reflected in the acts of their representatives.

In 1894, the state of New York, recognizing the unfairness of counting foreigners in the population as a basis of representatives for their State Legislature, made citizenship the basis thus "excluding aliens" to the number, now, of about 1,500,000 (most of them in New York City) from their total population before dividing the State into Assembly Districts.

It is said that about 3,000,000 of these aliens have no right to be in this country since they were brought in illegally. A large part of the remaining 4,500,000 do not become citizens because they are unwilling to assume the responsibili-

ties of citizenship in the United States, or because they wish to retain their citizenship in their native country.

Nearly 1,000,000 of these aliens were excused from war service in the World War because they were not citizens of the United States, while our boys went over seas and gave their lives in large numbers for their country. When the survivors returned home they found their place filled in many instances by the aliens who had refused to go to the front.

Notwithstanding the above facts, these unnaturalized foreigners for twenty years have had as many votes in Congress as the combined votes of the following state: Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming. The 1930 census, which shows a large increase in population, will necessitate a larger unit for a Congressional District. This will cause at least twenty-two states, mostly rural states having but few aliens, to lose twenty-nine Congressmen. These states are as follows: Missouri, 3; Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, 2 each; Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, 1 each.

Other states, largely with a heavy foreign population and also our great metropolitan cities such as Chicago and New York with their large alien population will have their representation in Congress correspondingly increased. The far reaching influence of this change in our Congressional Districts is evident to all thoughtful persons. It will militate strongly against prohibition increasing the representation of the Wets in Congress by about 30. Other moral causes, those represented by rural and Protestant America as over against our great metropolitan centers with their non-protestant elements, will suffer correspondingly. And this too, unjustly, because there is no valid reason for counting these aliens in the population on which we determine the basis of Congressional representation.

The only way to meet this situation is by a quick and decisive movement, changing the basis of representation to citizenship instead of population. This can be

done only by adopting the "Stop Alien Representation" Amendment to the Constitution. A vigorous movement is now in progress to do this. We, therefore, urge the readers of The Christian Statesman to get into touch at once with their representatives both in the House and Senate and also to prepare, and secure signatures to, a petition on behalf of this Amendment and send it into Congress as soon as it convenes in December.

The Recoil

When a small boy overloads a gun in his enthusiasm to get his game the kick of the gun sometimes hurts him more than the shot does the game fired at.

The newspapers are just beginning to experience the same thing from allowing the brewery-distillery-saloon crowd to drive them to overloading their mud guns while firing at the Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead Act and the people responsible for putting them where they are. The larger discretion of the Chicago Tribune of recent months is more than likely a case of a Lingle shoulder. The gun kicked back. That however is not the kick that endangers them most. The utter loss of confidence on the part of the thoughtful public in either news or editorial that they read in these papers is beginning to destroy the newspaper reading habit. It is giving power to the jest "if you see it in the news paper you may be sure that it isn't so." That jest will serve only as an outlet for popular wrath until the public finds some way in which to discipline them into decency.

France gave us a hint recently in expelling William Randolph Hearst from the Republic for nefarious and disreputable practice on the part of one of his men. What France has done the people of the United States can do in other ways, namely rid themselves of the menace of unscrupulous newspaper men. The life of these great organs of misrepresentation, mendacity and drivel is the subsidy they receive through the mailing privileges granted to Second Class matter. Just now the post office is suggesting that the public make up this subsidy by paying an additional half cent on each piece of First Class matter. The recoil of an entire removal of the subsidy is what will come before the public will endure this additional tax. Unless they can get rid of a lot of their fiction writers

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Association Activities

Notice is hereby given to all members of The National Reform Association that the annual business meeting of the Association will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday morning, December 2nd at 9:30 o'clock. The place of meeting and announcement of public meetings held in connection with the business meeting will be made in the next issue of The Christian Statesman.

The first prize essay on "The Bible in the Public Schools" by Miss Lois Getty of Winchester, Kansas, which appeared in the September issue of The Christian Statesman, has been published in a sixteen page leaflet for distribution. This is the essay which won first place in the recent essay contest sponsored by the National Reform Association. It is a clear, comprehensive and appealing presentation of the case for the daily reading and non-sectarian teaching of the Bible in the public schools. The placing of this leaflet into the hands of public school authorities and public school teachers will be of real service to the cause. We suggest our readers secure a supply and use them in this way. As the essay was written by a young person, a junior in college, it should be especially interesting to young people. Young People's Societies would do well to circulate it among their own members. To facilitate its wide distribution the National Reform Association, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will send copies at the rate of \$2.00 per 100. Single copy, five cents.

THE ARKANSAS BIBLE BILL

At the ballot box on November 4, every Arkansas voter will face the question as to whether or not he wants the Bible read daily in all Arkansas schools for the moral good of the pupils, and he will be asked to vote on the measure. The question was put upon the ballot by petition of 20,000 citizens.

The heart of the bill is in section one, which is as follows:—

"That every teacher or other person in charge shall provide for the reverent daily reading of a portion of the English Bible without comment in every tax-supported school up to and including every high school in the state, in the presence of the pupils; and prayer may be offered or the Lord's prayer repeated: PROVIDED, that no pupil shall be re-

quired, to take part, and that any pupil shall be excused from the room upon written request of a parent or guardian."

Prohibition Leaflets

The most effective service the average person can do for the prohibition cause is to secure and distribute up-to-date literature on this subject. The National Reform Association has taken special care to prepare such literature. The list of leaflets that follow have all been put out within the present year, half of them within the past month. That they are meeting a real need is evidenced by the interest they have created and the wide demand there has been for them. Over 1,000,000 pages of this literature have already been distributed. Secure a supply and distribute judiciously in public schools, colleges, clubs, federations, young people's societies, Bible classes, churches. They are lead melted into bullets that can be used effectively in killing anti-prohibition propaganda.

No. 1. "Prohibition a Success."

No. 2. "Liquor Traffic Always Lawless."

No. 3. "Government Control—A Failure."

No. 4. "Lest We Forget."

No. 5. "The Wet Press Octopus."

No. 6. "The Case Against the Wet Press."

No. 7. "How to Meet the Wet Press Propaganda."

All at ONE DOLLAR, postpaid, per hundred.

THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

209 Ninth Street Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Shepard's Letter

Have just returned from a very unusual visit and observation in the very heart of Mormondom, and we can say with all truthfulness that the leopard has not changed his spots and the Mormon priesthood is more powerful today than ever.

Heber J. Grant, the prophet, is accepted as the vicar and mouth-piece of the Almighty; the twelve apostles, of which Reed Smoot, United States Senator from Utah, is one, are supposed to have the same authority as Saint Peter, Saint Paul or Saint John; the spiritual priesthood of the church exe-

cute the will of the President and his twelve apostles.

In other letters, I have spoken of the Mormon seminaries that have been built in close proximity to the High Schools of Utah. I listened to a speech by a Mormon educator who said, "We must have our schools in which the heart as well as the mind is trained and educated, and an infidel professor in a secular school is most dangerous. This nation must grow morally as well as spiritually and America is a glorious food for civilization. In the principles of the everlasting gospel and the great and glorious priesthood of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—in this church alone—can this nation be saved."

A Mormon apostle, speaking on Constitution Day, spoke of the early founders of our country and said, "they did not have the fullness of the gospel as revealed through Joseph Smith; they could not be members at that time as this true church of Christ had not yet been formed, but these early leaders formed the Constitution for this 'our church.' Columbus, who discovered America, built better than he knew, and Wickliff, Luther, Calvin, Knox and all the others laid the foundation for this the coming forth of the true church of Jesus Christ; but Joseph Smith was the great and true American prophet and he has been followed by men whom God has given to this church, and the same God will never give one leader whom the church should not sustain and support."

During my visit in Utah, I visited the fine Esther Home of the Methodist church in Ogden; spoke at Westminster College in Salt Lake City and made some close observations along educational lines.

Westminster College is doing a very fine work and there is a large attendance in this splendid Christian institution. Dr. Reherd, the president, and a very capable faculty are building up a strong and splendid institution which is making a place for itself in the great Mormon stronghold.

Dr. Wm. Paden, who was for many years the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Salt Lake City, has retired from active service and is giving his time to writing upon the subject of Mormonism. Had a delightful interview with him. He has an excellent article, which he has prepared for the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.,

called "Questions and Answers on Mormonism." It is right up-to-date and answers all the questions that may arise in any church organization.

It was a most delightful pleasure to be a guest of the Baptist Colorado Women's College in Denver, and to observe the excellent work being done among the young women who represent most of the western and southern states. One of the faculty, formerly a Baptist missionary in Utah, is preparing a thesis for her master's degree on "The History of the Baptist Missions among the Mormons in Utah." This should be a most excellent contribution, full of information for all missionary societies, when once it is put into leaflet form.

But the climax of my western itinerary was reached in Omaha. At this point I was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Denise who, formerly, were so closely identified with our National Reform Association work. Dr. Larimore C. Denise is president of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary and I had the happy pleasure of addressing the students for one hour on the "Menace of Mormonism." Already, these young ministers, in charge temporarily of Omaha suburban churches, have had to meet the propaganda of the Mormon missionaries, and they need to know how to combat this evil. They were anxious for information, and our literature will give them assistance in preparing for the attacks upon this evil.

A few days in Chicago, where I visited the Northwestern University and also the Chicago University; saw the Mormon chapel built very closely to the latter institution; had an evening in the very unique and new Planetarium, the only one of the kind ever built in America, a revelation to those of us who have never made a study of the stars and planets of the heavens. So ended my western visit and I am now lecturing in Indiana where there is great need of information on Mormonism.

On so many occasions I meet very intelligent men who say, after hearing my address, "Well, surely, Reed Smoot, the United States Senator from Utah, can't believe all of these peculiar doctrines that you have related to us." I shall quote from his recent speech given in the Mormon Tabernacle, "More than one hundred years ago, there came a divinely manifested vision to a young man, Joseph Smith, who was of Israel's birthright heritage and

who earnestly sought the truth. The vision was the appearance of God, the Father, and his Son, the resurrected Jesus of Nazareth. Pointing to the heavenly personage, God said, 'This is my beloved Son, hear him.' It was the divine revelation in this age of the resurrected Christ. It was the truth. Multitudes in this and other lands had no knowledge or belief in the revelation of the resurrected Redeemer to the young man, Joseph Smith, but its truth today is permeating people in all lands and will grow to a perfect knowledge in the due time of the Lord; because that revelation is God Almighty's truth, and will prevail. Some years later there came the restoration of the Lord's priesthood with authority to administer the required ordinances of the gospel, and in the next year there followed the publication of the divinely revealed word, known as the "Book of Mormon," and the organization of the church of Jesus Christ for the accomplishment of God's great purpose among men in this latter-day dispensation, known in scripture as the Dispensation of the Fullness of Times."

The Mormon church is broadcasting the fact that Senator Reed Smoot and his new bride were the guests at the White House during the honeymoon. It became necessary for President Hoover to call Senator Smoot from Utah for a conference as Chairman of Finance, in regard to the London Naval Treaty. Mrs. Smoot has written up this event, for the church papers, at some length and relates how she, the guest of the "First Lady," arrived in this country an emigrant at six years of age; her English widowed mother having been a convert to Mormonism, and that as the wife of Senator Smoot, who has distinguished himself in both the Nation and the church, "she, this same person, now a guest of the head of the United States government, seems almost beyond the realm of imagination."

Our work goes on. Lead by the Holy Spirit, we'll never lose faith in ultimate victory for our cause. Pray without ceasing.

The Recoil

(Continued from page 5)

commonly called reporters, their inane columnists and venial editors that kick will not be long delayed.

What the public is beginning to demand is news, not predictive news yarns; facts not fancies created upon

order; sane estimates of public matters and not propaganda handouts camouflaged as editorials. The sooner these owners, publishers, managers and editors come to realize that in selling themselves to the saloon crowd as propaganda guns they are destroying what little public confidence and respect still remains, the better it will be for both themselves and the entire country.

Bunkum From U. S. Senator

(Continued from page 3)

cates of other reforms will attempt to insert their views into the Constitution.

Probably this is true, as the Prohibitionists learned the method from Mr. Lincoln and the Abolitionists. If in the growth of ethical concepts, the development of our jurisprudence in the light of experience and as a result of a hundred years of social conflict, the people of the United States decide to settle some future social issue by another amendment in form like the eighteenth, will that wreck American institutions and national life?

The real danger to which we are exposed here is that because of the worship of ancient form by pedantic lawyers, the clinging to outworn ideals by reactionary interests and their political dependents, the people may be driven to revolution rather than evolution in the future. Though if we read history aright that is very remote. Men who are scared stiff by this bogie need to get Lowell's fundamental views when he wrote:

"Men are more than constitutions

Better rot beneath the sod

Than be true to church and state

While we're false to man and God."

The Constitution was made for the interests of the American people. A true loyalty to the Constitution is the purpose to conserve all that is still vital and cause it to grow up to the necessities of the present age. This is the spirit that, if a method or form becomes inadequate, changes it to serve the needs of the people.

It will take better argument than we have so far encountered, more money than the wine growing nations and the millionaire's club, alias the A.A.P.A., can pour into this fight, a greater prestige than Senator Gillett wields to get this plea across to the American people sufficiently, even to launch officially, the movement for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Program of Action Adopted by the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment

WHEREAS, friends of National Prohibition are convinced there will be a fierce struggle to maintain it against the efforts of those who would restore the traffic in intoxicating liquor, under whatever form of legal sanction may be obtainable, and

WHEREAS, united and adequate organization with new methods, vision and consecration is imperative to preserve this beneficent policy and make it more effective, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment.

I. Educational Program

Urging a redoubling of educational effort in behalf of total abstinence and prohibition,

We recommend:

A. That an attempt be made to enlist the United States government in a campaign to teach the nature and effects of intoxicating liquors in connection with their outlawry and the resulting obligation to uphold the Eighteenth Amendment as a part of the Constitution.

B. That the radio be used extensively.

1. Through broadcasts over such local stations as may be possible.

2. Through a series of national "hookups" sponsored by this Conference, if found possible and if necessary funds can be secured, to the attainment of which a Committee should be appointed.

C. That this Conference inaugurate a poster campaign, the posters to be prepared under its direction and made available to our constituent organizations and any others desiring them.

D. That the press be used to the fullest possible extent.

1. Through cooperation with rural and other secular and religious papers friendly to prohibition, supply editors of such publications with material in suitable form.

2. Through earnest and persistent efforts to secure from the editors and publishers of unfriendly newspapers fairer treatment for this cause.

3. Through special efforts to correct in all available columns misleading or false statements against prohibition appearing in the same.

E. That the following subjects be stressed in the program of our constituent organizations:

1. The reasons for national constitutional prohibition and the necessity of retaining the Eighteenth Amendment.

a. The inherently evil and lawless character of the liquor traffic, whether under legal sanction and regulation or under prohibition.

b. The failure of every other method to solve the liquor problem.

2. The benefits of prohibition.

3. The impossibility of repealing prohibition without restoring, in some form, the saloon with its attendant evils.

4. The importance of administration to effective prohibition.

5. The idealism of prohibition.

F. That a special appeal in behalf of total abstinence and law enforcement be made to the youth of America, through the public schools, to facilitate which effort the Conference approves an investigation by a committee seeking accurate data concerning the kind and amount of such instruction now being given, and reporting at the Annual Meeting next December.

II. The Political Aspects

Recognizing the immediate importance of the political aspects of the struggle to maintain prohibition,

We urge:

A. Immediate preparation for the battle to elect delegates to the national political party conventions in 1932, committed to the nomination of candidates favoring, and to the adoption of declarations in the party platforms pledging, enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

B. United and aggressive action in local, state and congressional contests for the nomination and election of candidates committed to the maintenance and enforcement of prohibition.

C. Activity to counteract the published plans of our opponents to secure declarations against prohibition in local, county and state conventions.

D. Campaigns for enforcement codes in all states wherein such legislation is lacking.

E. Determined efforts for the retention of state enforcement laws wherever binding referenda are invoked for their repeal or where such repeal is sought of legislators in disregard of their oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

The Conference also adopted a suggested plan of local organization for communities where such organization is needed. We will be glad to furnish copy of this plan to anyone desiring it. Its "Statement of Purpose" follows:

Psychology of the Social Redemption

James Melville Coleman, p. 63.

Privately Published

Order from Christian Statesman

Political philosophy in America is in utter confusion owing to the diverse sources of national thought in Europe. We have the Roman system, that of Rousseau which is secular, Democracy, the State sovereignty of Hobbs and the Calvinistic-Biblical philosophy of the Protestant element, all contending for righteousness. These, with the philosophy of Karl Marx, make a strange conglomeration, from which the average man in the street has not yet drawn a consistent philosophy of government.

This pamphlet should help that man to achieve this most desirable end. It is a clear, complete and orderly setting forth of the Biblical philosophy of government, stated in fresh vigorous English, with enough illustration to make it clear, and it is comparatively easy and delightful reading. The unique idea in the work is the insistence, that "no step should be passed over in the recognition of delegated authority." In this the author's position is well taken. His clear presentation of the fact that the people of the nation are not the ultimate source of authority, but are one step in its delegation, is most important; and is neither superceded nor abrogated by the Constitution, but merely supplemented.

This is being more frequently used by the courts. We are glad to most heartily commend this work to the Statesman readers.

To provide a medium through which all friends of prohibition and law enforcement, residing in this community, may voice, untiedly, their approval of the Eighteenth Amendment and its supporting legislation, to afford opportunity for concerted action by all citizens of like mind, in public declaration, in the nomination and election of capable and worthy candidates for office, in offsetting the propaganda of the liquor forces, and in educational efforts through every available local agency; and

To facilitate the cooperation of such citizens with kindred spirits throughout the county, state and nation, to the end that constituted authority may prevail and the lawless liquor traffic be banished as completely as is the legalized trade, this plan of organization is adopted.